

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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ENGLISH ARMY MANOEUVRES.

According to *The Daily News*, at the manoeuvres in Wiltshire the transport column of the Red Army broke down several times on Monday night, so that the operations had to be suspended until noon on Wednesday. The journal remarks hereon that the mishaps of the last two days must direct the strictest attention to the fact that the third and fourth Divisions of the army were unable to move owing to the want of adequate organisation of the Army Service Corps.

The *Morning Post* reflects with alarm on the fearful confusion which must be expected in case of a hostile invasion, when such things occur in peaceful manoeuvres in which only 20,000 men are engaged.

IRISH HOME RULE.

A demonstration in favour of Home Rule took place in Dublin on Tuesday under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor. The Irish leader Mr. Redmond made a speech in which he said that no reforms would satisfy Ireland until she had Irish laws and an Administration of her own. He called for an energetic demonstration throughout Ireland

PROTECTION IN AUSTRALIA.

The Shipping Committee in Melbourne has expressed its opinion that only English-speaking British subjects should be employed in ships entered in the Australian shipping register. The majority voted in favour of reserving the whole coasting trade for ships that fulfil the conditions prescribed in Australia, of subjecting British mail steamers to those conditions so long as the State-aided West Australian railway remains under construction, and of excluding foreign ships from the coasting trade.

STRIKES ILLEGAL IN NEW ZEALAND.

Wellington, September 3.

The Court of Appeal, including the Chief Justice, has reversed the decision of Judge Williams, and affirmed that of Judge Cooper, namely, that strikers refusing to pay a fine imposed on them for taking part in a strike are liable to imprisonment.

The Court of Appeal has now finally declared that New Zealand workers who take part in a strike are violating the award of the Arbitration Court, and may be fined, and in case of non-payment, imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

All those who took part in the recent slaughtermen's strike here will have to pay a fine or go to prison. It is now contended by the authorities that the Arbitration Act contains effective means for preventing strikes and punishing strikers.

THE HEALTH OF THE GERMAN EMPRESS.

A report from Cassel states that the Empress took an hour's drive on Wednesday afternoon from the Castle at Wilhelmshöhe to the Rasenallee. The healing of the wounds was making good progress, so that Her Majesty will probably be able to return with the Emperor to Potsdam on the 18th of the month.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

TRAIN WRECKED.

New York, September 3.

Yesterday, a train running on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, by the banks of the Knawha River, became derailed, owing, it is believed, to a broken axle. Seven persons were killed and 17 injured.

RIOTING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

New York, September 3.

Serious rioting has been going on in San Francisco lately. Owing to labour troubles yesterday a large body of workmen paraded the city



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with banners. On their way they quarrelled with a number of carmen, and attacked them with stones and sticks. The carmen were armed with revolvers, and retaliated by firing several shots, with the result that one man in the crowd was killed and five others injured. A large force of police ultimately dispersed the mob.

FATAL RACE.

Denver, September 3.

A wealthy inhabitant of this place, named W. B. Felker, who was taking part in a 50-mile motor car race, was killed owing to a tire bursting. The machine skidded and ran through a fence, and Mr. Felker was hurled against a post.

In the same race Mr. E. V. Dazey was thrown out, when rounding a curve, and instantly killed.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, September 5.

Louis Glass, the Vice President of the Pacific States Telephone Company, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment for bribing a head controller.

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Shanghai, September 2.

Thirty-two Chinese corporations here are preparing a reception for Mr. Taft, United States Secretary of War, on his arrival here. The movement is approved by the Viceroy, and though unofficial, it affords evidence of a general feeling of friendliness.

THE AUSTRIAN MANOEUVRES.

ALARMING REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

Vienna, September 5.

With reference to the reports published by the newspapers, that on the march of the Sixth Infantry Division an officer and 7 men had died and 500 men had fallen, out of whom 200 had been admitted to hospital, the Minister of War publishes telegrams from the Commander of the Third Army Corps. These state that the Infantry regiment No. 17 had 142 stragglers, of whom on the following day 42 were still ineffective, that number being ultimately reduced to 12. No death occurred. Among the rest of the troops the number of ineffectives was normal and small and there were no deaths. The Commander of the Second Army Corps reports that in the 25th Infantry Division nothing unusual occurred on the 31st of August or 1st of September; in a Bosnian regiment one case of the mildest form of sunstroke had been reported,

otherwise there had been no accident on the march. The health of the Landwehr Infantry regiments Nos. 14 and 25 had been remarkably good throughout the whole time of the exercises and on the return march. The number of sick was quite normal. Of deaths or cases of sunstroke there had been none; only in the regiment No. 14 one case of exhaustion and collapse had occurred and the soldier had very speedily recovered. One man only had been punished for repeatedly and falsely reporting himself sick. Both regiments had returned to their quarters in the best condition.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING IN CHINA.

Tokio, September 3.

The attitude of China towards Japan is gradually becoming more and more unconciliatory, and is now verging on an anti-Japanese crusade. Indignation is felt here at China's sudden change of front, and the situation at Peking is attracting the attention of public thinkers. It is felt that, for the sake of tranquillity in the Far East, the present condition of things should not be maintained.

It is believed in some quarters that it is absolutely necessary to impress upon China the unreasonableness of her present position, and for this purpose to send one of the foremost statesmen in the country to represent Japan in China. The name of Count Okuma is suggested for this office. He has already done much for China. The Marquis Ito might be asked to go after the settlement of affairs in Corea, which is expected in the near future.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

One of the passengers by the train that ran off the rails near Strausberg, Bank Director Kraschatski of the Ostbank in Königsberg, is missing. Herr Kraschatski wanted to get to Hamburg for a meeting of Bankers there, and had arranged to meet some gentlemen at Berlin. Up to yesterday, however, he had not arrived at Berlin and could not be found anywhere.

THE STRIKE IN ANTWERP.

Antwerp, September 4.

The disorder in the vicinity of the docks continued throughout yesterday evening. The police charged the mob several times, a number of persons being wounded. The strikers attempted to set on fire the offices of the Northern Corporation (Unloading and transport company). Again the police used their swords, several persons sustaining injuries, and about 30 arrests were made. At 10 o'clock the fire department had to put out a fierce fire in a lumber yard, which the strikers had started after pouring petroleum over the lumber piles. Several trucks loaded with cotton were also set on fire. The Civic Guard were dismissed at 10.30 p. m.

Antwerp, September 4.

A few detachments of infantry will be withdrawn from the furthest harbour basin to do patrol duty here, by way of precaution.

Antwerp, September 4.

The Minister for Industry and Labour, M. Hubert, has arrived here and had a long conversation with the Mayor. It is believed that they discussed the question whether a basis for mutual understanding can be found.

ENGLISHMEN ATTACKED.

Antwerp, September 4.

Englishmen who were to embark on board a steamer for Harwich were attacked on the Cockerill Quay. Police and Civic guardsmen restored order.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.

Antwerp, September 4.

A great fire broke out at the harbour basins. 18 sheds have been burned down; a large block of buildings is in flames.

Later.

The fire is still raging. A regiment of pioneers is assisting the fire-brigade. Embankments are being thrown up to prevent the spread of the fire. At midnight fire broke out in two other places. The fire in the lumber harbour is spreading.

Antwerp, September 5.

Five people were arrested in connection with the fire in the timber yards, among them a Dutchman who was caught in the act of stealing. The fire threatens to destroy all the stock of timber. The

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adjoining buildings are in danger. The fire-brigades of Brussels and Gent were summoned by telegraph.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

ITEMS FROM THE PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

The *Matin* states that the last fight was not desired by the Moroccans but was brought on by the French.

The *Petit Journal* has an account from Casablanca of the fight on September 1st which states that the artillery played the principal part. Two batteries fired in all 573 shots. The enemy drew off in the early part of the night.

The *Petit Parisien* has a telegram from Madrid that Prime Minister Maura has declared in an interview that the Franco-Spanish relations would without doubt continue to be most cordial, whatever course the events in Morocco might take. Perfect accord in action was indispensable. The two Governments had the same purposes, of which they had assured themselves by exchanges of views. Neither Government would vary from the course sketched out by the Algeiras Decrees, whatever events might occur. The measures which would be taken must faithfully correspond to that agreement.

RAISULI.

It was reported from Tangier on the 3rd that Raisuli was with the Beni Idder tribe and has declared that he has no intention of going to Tangier, Tetuan or any place thereabouts.

NEWS FROM LARACHE.

A letter from Mulai Hafid arrived in Larache on Monday and is being considered by the notables. The cruiser "Forbin" arrived there and has taken 2 Italians and a Frenchman from Fez on board.

CONFIDENCE IN THE SULTAN.

The Sultan summoned the Ulemas, on August 30th. It was decided to proclaim Mulai Hafid as *Rogui*, that is a rebel. The possibility of floating a loan in France was also considered. The assembly was invited to decide between the Sultan and his brother. Confidence in the Sultan was unanimously proclaimed.

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MONDAY'S ACTION. SEVEN HOURS FIGHTING.

Le Temps reports that the engagement on Monday near Casablanca lasted from 7.30 a. m. until 2 p. m. A non-commissioned officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique was mortally wounded. The Moroccans initiated the attack singing verses from the Koran, but the native volunteers, the Goumiers, resisted the onset without budging. The French camp was nearly overrun. The enemy came very near; the horizon was black with horsemen.—According to the *Liberté* the reconnoitring party was attacked by 6,000 Moroccans. Major Prévost was not killed until after the action was over and the force was on its way back.—*Reuter* reports that General Drude sent a reconnoitring party out at 4 a. m., which proceeded along the coast. At 8 a. m. they were attacked on all sides by Moroccans in great number.

GENERAL DRUDE'S REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

General Drude in a telegram to the Minister of War reported that he left the camp on September 3rd with 3,000 men of all arms to make a reconnaissance; that he came upon a body of 6,000 Moroccans and put them to flight. On his way back to camp he was attacked by another Mahallah. The French losses amounted to 8 killed and 17 wounded.

LATER NEWS.

Paris, September 4.
The French Envoy to Morocco is returning from Paris to his post at Tangier.

Paris, September 5.
M. Jaurès advocates in *L'Humanité* the immediate assembling of the Chamber of Deputies in view of the state of affairs in Morocco.

Paris, September 5.
A report reached Paris yesterday from Morocco that the Sultan Abdul Aziz, who lately presided over a meeting of dignitaries and notables at his Palace in Fez, had made those present do homage to him. It was further reported in Paris that Abdul Aziz will postpone his journey to Rabat until after the arrival of Buchta ben Bagdadi at Fez.

The *Petit Parisien* of yesterday contained details of the reconnaissance on Tuesday, from which it appears that the force had repeatedly to form square to resist the attacks of the Moroccans during the return march. After each such attack the Moroccans left many dead on the field. 1200 men went out to the support of the reconnoitring party.

Jubilee Dog Show



on Saturday the 7th and
Sunday the 8th of Sept.

in the **Exhibition Palace**

Dog Races and Trials of Dogs trained to military and police service (pursuit of criminals, rescue of drowning persons, searching for the wounded &c.)

Military Concert from 4 to 10 p. m.
in the **Exhibition Park.**

The Moroccans, who had suffered severely from the fire of the Tirailleurs, soon retired. The heights were occupied by horsemen.

Paris, September 5.

The *Echo de Paris* hears from Mazagan that the French consul there has been instructed by his Government not to interfere with the interior Moroccan affairs, that is with the quarrel of the Sultan and his brother Mulai Hafid. He is to inform the other consuls of his instructions. The Governor of Mazagan now considers himself justified in forwarding the arms and ammunition which are lying in the Custom house in Mazagan and which were sent by the Sultan with the S. S. "Anatolie" from Mogador to Mazagan, to Marakesh.

London, September 5.

The *Morning Post* reports from Tangier that after yesterday's fight with the Moroccans, the French, on their return to Casablanca, were received with a heavy fire from the Spanish troops who mistook them for Arabs.

Paris, September 5.

The *Matin* hears from Casablanca that the engagement on Tuesday covered an area of 10 kilometres. The Moroccans were so frantic that some of their horsemen threw themselves on to the French bayonets.

Petit Parisien and *Gaulois* both say that Clémenceau and Picquart are considering the advisability of sending reinforcements, although General Drude had so far not asked for such.

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THE FRENCH PREMIER ON MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

M. Clémenceau said in an interview that the losses were to be deplored but that such operations could not possibly be carried out without loss. General Drude, who had done all that could be asked of him, was to be congratulated on his success in having on the 3rd of September dispersed one of the most powerful Mahallas before Casablanca. It was untrue that the Moroccans had approached the camp to within 5,000 metres and had nearly attacked it. According to General Drude's report the 7,000 men at his disposal were enough. Respecting the arms and ammunition stored in Mazagan which were claimed both by Mulai Hafid and the Sultan, it was hoped that Admiral Philibert would find a happy solution. M. Clémenceau denied that General Drude had suffered a reverse.

The Royal Court Pharmacy.

English and American Dispensary.
Prescriptions—Patent medicines—Mineral-waters
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ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A RUSSIAN COUNT IN VENICE.

A Russian who calls himself Naunoff made his way on Wednesday into the residence of the Russian Count Kamarovski and fired six revolver shots at him, wounding him severely. The Count, whose wounds do not appear to be mortal, informed the Russian Consul, who visited him in the hospital that he had received a letter warning him that a Russian was coming to Venice to murder him, but that he had attached no importance to the notice. The police are looking for the would-be murderer, who is supposed to have quitted Venice.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA.

According to reports from St. Petersburg cholera is spreading considerably. In Novgorod 13 fresh

cases were recorded. The St. Petersburg home-owners have been ordered to exercise strict control over their tenants.

A POGROM IN ELISABETHPOL.

Cossacks started a pogrom in Elisabethpol. Four Armenians were killed and many wounded.

MUTINY IN THE MAD-HOUSE.

The brain specialist Dr. Kaplan, who was called to quiet troublesome prisoners who were detained in the mad-house at Ufa, for observation, was attacked by the men and literally hacked to pieces.

CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL INSULTED.

According to the *Messagero* a drunken man used insulting language in a street car at Castelgandolfo as the Cardinal Secretary of State drove past. He was arrested by the police.

The inhabitants of the place made a hearty demonstration under the windows of the Papal Palace where the Cardinal is staying.

THE MECCA RAILWAY.

It is officially reported from Constantinople that the completed section of the Mecca railway, as far as El Ala, was opened on September 1st on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the throne.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

In the domiciliary search made in the house of the Metropolitan of Drama the Inspector General of Macedonia, Hilmi Pasha, gained possession of a copy-book which seriously compromises the Metropolitan and proves a close connection to have existed between him and the Greek consul at Serres.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

Teheran, September 4.

A slip of paper was found in the pockets of the Grand Vizier's murderer upon which is written: "Abbas Agha Sarraf of Azer Baijan, member No. 41 of the National Union of Fidas;" the place where this Union meets is omitted. "Fida" means a man who is ready to sacrifice himself. The murderer's brother as well as several other people were arrested after examination.

The inhabitants of Täbris illuminated the town when the news of the murder spread.

The Shah summoned the members of Parliament, but only 20 appeared. The spokesman expressed his regret at the weakness of the executive power and asked to be admitted to the work of the Cabinet. The Shah promised to consider the matter. The President of the House has resigned.

LOSS OF AN ARCTIC SHIP.

The loss of the ship "Duchess of Bedford", belonging to the Anglo-American Polar expedition is reported from Athabasca.

G. WIRSING, American Dentist. Graduate of the Milwaukee Medical College (Dental Department).
Elisenstrasse 10a, corner Prager Strasse. Tel.: 0007.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL SAINTS' (ENGLISH) CHURCH.

Wiener Strasse.
Sunday, September 8th. *XV. Sunday after Trinity.*
8.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.0 a.m. Matins and Sermon. 6.0 p.m. Evensong and Litany.
Chaplain: The Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A., B. C. L.
Hon. assistant Chaplain: The Rev. M. S. Farmer, M. A.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Reichsplatz 5, at the head of Reichs Strasse.
Sunday, September 8th. Holy Communion 8.0 a.m.
Morning Service and Sermon 11.0 a.m. Afternoon Service and address 5.30 p.m.
The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A., Rector.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Bernhard Strasse 2, at corner of Bismarok Strasse and Winkelmann Strasse.—Services every Sunday at 11.0 a.m. Communion on the first Sunday of the month.—The Rev. J. Davis Bowden, Minister, Bernhard Strasse 2, I.

MANSFIELD AND THE U. S. PRESS.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, was fond of issuing "manifestoes" to the American papers. In one of these he wrote: "If I have been successful it is not due to the newspapers of my adopted country, from whom I have received neither encouragement nor honest advice. I have only one thought, and that is how to wind up my business and get out of a country where I made the fatal mistake of pursuing a career that can lead to nothing but humiliation."

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CURRENT TOPICS IN AMERICA.

By letter dated August 22nd, from our New York correspondent.)

IMPROVED MEAT INSPECTION IN CANADA.

The new Canadian meat inspection regulations take effect this month. These regulations are much stricter than those heretofore in force and are practically the same as those introduced by the United States Government a year ago. The meat trade between Canada and the United States has hitherto suffered because the two Governments have not co-operated for its regulation. But now that Canada has adopted new rules for meat inspection, it is expected that both Governments will take steps to bring about an understanding in regard to the export of meat over the Canadian-American border.

SETBACK IN THE EXPORT OF AMERICAN CANNED MEATS.

The effect which the so-called slaughter-house disclosures of last year have had upon the export of American meat, is set forth in the official Report of meat exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907. During the year the value of canned meats exported amounted to £2,648,515 against £9,239,800 in the previous year. From these figures it is apparent that the disclosure of the irregularities in the Chicago slaughter-houses resulted in a considerable setback to the meat export trade. Canned meat is the principal article of export in the slaughter-house industry. The report covers exactly the period during which the effect of the disclosures must of necessity have been most noticeable. A temporary setback to the export of meat in consequence of the disclosures was, however, expected. But now that the Administration has swept out the packinghouses with an iron broom and has passed new and extremely severe meat inspection regulations, the export of meat should again increase considerably.

The following figures show the setback of canned meat to the principal countries for the last fiscal year as compared with the previous year:

	1907	1906
	Pounds.	
United Kingdom	7,188,584	44,335,871
British Africa	832,241	5,354,702
British North America	108,663	519,875
Belgium	317,732	1,465,671
Other European Countries	277,981	1,947,949

JUBILEE OF STEAMBOAT TRAFFIC ON THE HUDSON.

On August 17th, steamboat traffic celebrated its hundredth birthday. On that day it was exactly a hundred years since the American Robert Fulton exhibited upon the Hudson River to the astonished New Yorkers, his steamboat "Clermont", the first really practical steamship, for previous attempts to drive a vessel by steam had not been wanting. With appropriate significance New York celebrated the centenary in memory of Fulton's first trip. Punctually at 1 o'clock, exactly at the hour when the "Clermont" one hundred years ago began her thirty-hour journey to Albany, the whistles of all the steam-craft in New York harbour were blown, the boats having been gaily decorated since day break with flags and bunting. And then the Robert Fulton Memorial Association began a journey to Albany as Fulton did in his time, exactly in accordance with the program which had drawn for the first journey of the "Clermont".

An old man of Schenectady, who had been on board the "Clermont" as a passenger on her first trip, has graphically described the departure from New York: At one o'clock all was ready, he writes, and Mr. Fulton gave Captain Rogers the signal to cast off the hawser. Steven Rogers, the engineer, a relative of the captain, received the order to set the engine in motion. There was a peculiar, creaking, whirring noise, a hissing of the escaping steam. The ugly wheels, which projected on both sides above the deck fully seven feet, began to revolve, and we had indeed begun the first steamboat journey on the Hudson." He then tells the well known story of how some part of the engine got out of order, and how the people standing on the banks, who had considered it impossible for a boat ever to be propelled by steam, hissed and jeered. After about an hour the trip was continued. Soon a packetboat under sail, was overhauled whose pilot sarcastically offered to throw a line and to tow up to Albany. "But now it was our turn to laugh, and as we steamed by in the old fashioned

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

This evening, beginning at 7, ending after 10.15

Tannhäuser.
 Opera in three Acts by Richard Wagner.

Cast:
 Hermann, Landgraf of Thuringia . . . Herr Rains.
 Tannhäuser, . . . Herr v. Bary.
 Wolfram von Eschinbach, . . . Herr Perron.
 Walter von der Vogelweide, . . . Herr Grosch.
 Biterolf, . . . Herr Erwin.
 Heinrich der Schreiber, . . . Herr Erl.
 Reinmar von Zweier, . . . Herr Nebuschka.
 Elisabeth, niece of the Landgraf . . . Fräul. van Dresser.
 Venus . . . Frau v. Falken.
 A young shepherd . . . Fräul. Keldorfer.
 . . . Fräul. Wenzel.
 . . . Fräul. Kretschmer.
 . . . Frau Scheer.
 . . . Frau Lorenz.

PLOT. Tannhäuser, the minstrel, has been sojourning in the unholy Venusberg, but prompted by a longing for a holier life he determines to leave the goddess. Her endeavours to restrain him are in vain and he returns to his old home. Here he is discovered by the Landgraf Hermann and his old companions. Entreated by them to rejoin their ranks, he at first refuses, but he yields to the entreaties of his great friend, Wolfram, who tells him that the Landgraf's niece Elizabeth still loves him. A great contest of song takes place at which, after other singers have sung in praise of ideal, pure love, Tannhäuser extols the sensuous passion he has enjoyed in the Venusberg. The others in their horror are about to kill him, but at Elizabeth's entreaties his life is spared and he, moved to repentance by the devotion of the maiden, determines to join a band of pilgrims proceeding to Rome and seek absolution from the Pope. As the time draws near for the return of the pilgrims, Elizabeth prays fervently for him and refuses to be comforted by Wolfram, when they return without him. Tannhäuser does come back and relates to Wolfram how the Pope had cursed him and foretold that he would never be forgiven until his pilgrim's staff burst into green leaves. Tannhäuser declares his intention of returning to the Venusberg, but the dead body of Elizabeth is brought in, and with a cry to her to pray for him he falls lifeless at her feet, while his staff is seen to be covered with green leaves.

Composer: Richard Wagner, born 1813, died 1883.
 (See "The Standard-Operagloss" by Charles Annesley; for sale at Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19, price 3 Mk 80 J.)

Tomorrow, Saturday, at 7.30 p.m.
Die Schönen von Fogaras.

OPERA HOUSE.
 Sunday, September 8th: Die Schönen von Fogaras.
 7.30 p.m.
 Monday, September 9th: Aida. 7.30 p.m.

ROYAL THEATRE.
NEUSTADT.

Closed till September 14.
 Sunday, September 15: Iphigenie auf Tauris.
 Monday, September 16: Geographie und Liebe.

RESIDENZ THEATRE.
 Closed till September 13

Hofbräu-Cabaret
 Tel. 198 Weissenhaus Strasse 18 Tel. 198
 Director **Karl Wolf**
Johannes Cotta and other artistes.
 Entertainment begins 8.30 p.m.

NEW BOOKS.
 Tauchnitz Edition, to appear September 13:
The Hill, A Romance of Friendship, 1 vol., by **Horace Annesley Vachell**, author of "Brothers", "Her Son", &c.
 At Carl Tittmann's bookshop, Prager Strasse 19.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY
 of the Royal Saxon Meteorological Institute.
 Moderate south-westerly winds, dry, more cloudy, warmer.

tub, there arose on the steamboat such a cheer for Fulton and his craft that I am convinced the echo must have sounded on the water of the distant bay."

THE MEAT TRUST.
 The American Meat Trust is rid of another rival. For the express purpose of fighting that burdensome meat monopoly, the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company was formed some years ago with a working capital of one million dollars. The life of this independent Company was made as hard as possible by the Meat Trust, and now the Company has gone the way of all independent meat concerns, the Meat Trust having bought it up. Only one more large meat business remains outside the Meat Trust, which already owns 40 per cent of the shares.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.
 The American Peace Society will be represented by the following delegates at the Peace Congress which is to assemble at Munich in September: Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood; the Rev. James L. Tyron; Miss Lyra D. Trueblood; Edwin D. Mead; Miss Anna B. Eckstein; Daniel G. Crandon; the Rev. Bradley Gilman; Mr. Harriet M. Lothrop; Miss Alice Jones; the Rev. Dr. Sylvester F. Scovill, ex-President of the Wooster University, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shippon.

LOCAL.

At the Central Theatre on Wednesday evening there was again a comparatively small audience to witness the wrestling. The following events were decided: Hansen, of Denmark, met Sturm, champion wrestler of Berlin, and though obviously over-matched, successfully resisted all his opponent's efforts for 12½ minutes, when Sturm was declared the winner; Sauerer, the champion of Bavaria, was opposed to a worthy foeman in Schmidt, a promising young Saxon. This was a very interesting bout, owing to the activity of both wrestlers. But Sauerer's great skill was again in evidence, and after 8 minutes lively work, he scored another success; Hissmann, of Westphalia, was unfortunate in being pitted against such a powerful adversary as Petroff, the Champion of Bulgaria, but it took the latter over six minutes to put him down; the last of the evening's events was finely contested by Paxon, the German American representative against Schneider, another Berlin champion. The issue seemed in doubt all the time, but after 15½ minutes, Schneider was hailed as victor.

This evening the contests will be between: Pierrard, French champion ("Le Colosse"), and Petroff, champion of Bulgaria; Schmidt, of Saxony, and Winzer, champion of Hamburg; Romanoff, champion of Russia, and Stark of Schleswig-Holstein.

The programme of this evening's orchestral concert at the Royal Belvedere will be as follows: (1) Unter der Friedenssonne, Marsch, Vollstedt; (2) Ouverture, "König von Yvetot", A. Adam; (3) Serenade Joyeuse, Del Aqua; (4) Drei Tänze, Gehrman; (5) Ouverture, "Der Nordstern", Meyerbeer; (6) I. Finale aus "Lohengrin", Wagner; (7) Melodiensträusschen, Potpourri, A. Conradi; (8) Ouverture zu "Lysistrata", Linke; (9) Mumblyn moss, Moret; (10) Gross-Wien, Walzer, Strauss; (11) Versailler Armee-Marsch No. 206, Trenkler.

During the absence of the regiments of the garrison at the manoeuvres the guards in the city will be furnished by detachments. The band of the Pioneer battalion will play on Sundays and Tuesdays in the Neustadt, and on Fridays in the Schloss Platz about 12.30 p.m.

A PROFITABLE SWINDLE.
 The Spanish police have at last succeeded in capturing a gang of seven persons who have been carrying on what is known in every European country as "the Spanish treasure frauds." The capture was effected, the *Chronicle* says, through the instrumentality of a Strasburg gentleman and the German Consul at Madrid. From documents found in the possession of the gang, they netted during the last fifteen months £14,000 from dupes in various countries. It is believed that there is yet another gang working the swindle on the same lines.

THE AMERICAN RACE-HORSE.

A valuable article on "Racing in Its Relation to Horse-breeding" is contributed to the September Century by Mr. John Gilmer Speed.

The creation of the race-horse, the English thoroughbred, from the Oriental stock taken to Europe from Arabia, Barbary, and Turkey, is, says the writer, the greatest achievement in horse-breeding that the modern world has seen. This has been done in answer to the demand that horses should run faster and faster. To enable them to do this, the horses had to be larger, or, rather, taller. The Arabs a century and a half ago were about fourteen hands high, as they are today. The thoroughbred, in the form that is now fashionable, will average quite sixteen hands, so that in the two centuries of careful breeding he has grown eight inches in height measured over the withers. Whether he has also increased in his other dimensions in the same proportion is another matter. The average thoroughbred, I am sure, has not so increased, but the best specimens of the type are pretty nearly perfect in symmetry.

The modern thoroughbred has been created by the demand for race-horses. But is racing at present improving the thoroughbred in such a way that the thoroughbred is made more valuable in the improvement of other types of horses? That is a hard question; but I am inclined to believe that the kind of racing that now prevails in America hurts rather than helps the thoroughbred as such as means of improvement. Short races and races for two-year-olds are the order of the day. This necessitates two efforts on the part of the breeders and trainers—one to get very fast horses for short distances, and the other to develop very young horses to do work that should be reserved for their elders. In a race programme we will find most of the races at distances less than a mile, while very many of the most valuable stakes are for two-year-olds. These things have come about on the demand of the breeders and owners. A breeder can get a better price for his yearlings if the purchasers have chances to make winnings and repay themselves within a twelvemonth. And the owners and trainers are only too anxious that the youngsters in their stables should become bread-winners at the earliest possible moment. These features of present-day racing are, in my opinion, hurtful to the horse interests of the country, and are in response to what is a purely commercial demand on the part of breeders and owners. The spirit of commercialism which is so all pervasive in America is not more baneful anywhere than in what we call sport.

Then again, these short races—sprinting contests—and races between two-year-olds, have a tendency to give most of the mounts to very light-weight riders, with the consequence that the majority of jockeys are mere children, who really ought to be at ordinary common schools instead of in the place of star actors in this severe and strenuous game of sport. When a youth gets old enough to ride—that is, when he is approaching manhood, or has reached it—he is nearly always too heavy to "make the weights" that prevail at American meetings. He is forced, therefore, to retire or to go abroad, where the standard of weights is heavier. A horse that cannot carry at full speed the weight of a light-weight man is not likely to be valuable in improving the breed of general-utility horses; for in such horses stamina and stoutness are required above all else. If the racing authorities are in earnest in their desire to improve the breed of horses, they should increase the weights, lengthen the distances, and decrease very considerably the number and the value of the two-year-old stakes. One mile should be the shortest race permitted, one hundred and twenty pounds the lightest weight allowed, and two-year-olds should not be asked to run until in August or September of the two-year-old form.

In the time of our fathers in this country, one-mile, two-mile, three-mile, and four-mile heats were common. A mere dash—that is, one trial—was looked upon as a poor test of a horse's speed and courage, and was regarded as only a little better than the quarter-mile races of the cross-road country gamblers. Heat races are now quite out of fashion, and the few distance races we have are not popular with owners, as they secure few candidates. Two miles and a half is considered a very long journey, and I fail to recall a four-mile race in many years. The result is that the thoroughbred of today is becoming more and more unlike the common or basic stock of the country, and departing further and further from that parent stock from which he sprang—that parent stock which has been the potential yeast that has quickened the blood of all the valuable equine types in the civilised world, and at the same time given to these types the reproducing quality without which no type can be truly called fixed and established.

The racehorse as such is most interesting, but it can scarcely be said that as such he is economically valuable in any comprehensive sense. Unless the improvement and perpetuation of the racehorse

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mon Strasse 2, p.
American Consul General: T. St. John Gaffney, Esq.

works a value to the common stock of the country there is no reason why the public should concern itself to preserve a sport which carries so many ills in its train. Let us glance a moment at the life-work of the most famous racehorse we have had in America during the past decade. I refer to Mr. Keene's Melton colt Sysonby. This colt ran only in his two and three-year-old forms, and died without starting as a four-year-old. He started fifteen times, and won all except one of his races. His winnings in two years aggregated 178,100 dols., and as Mr. Keene does not bet on the races this aggregate represents a total of the owner's winnings. The shortest race in which he started was five-eighths of a mile, the longest two and a quarter miles. The aggregate length of all the races Sysonby ran was twelve and a half miles. This, then, represents the life-work of the greatest horse of his day, probably the greatest of this generation. That he did only this much does not in the least prove that he might not have done ten times as much; but this was, presumably, all that his owner thought it wise to ask him to do. Now he was the best—incontestably the best—at a time when there were many that were considered first class. What should we expect from a merely average racer, what from one that was only fairly good? Such facts do not inspire the homespun folk of the farms—who, after all, are the horse-breeders of the country—to place much faith in the value that is to be expected from the modern thoroughbred in the desired improvement of the common stock.

THE HAMPTON COURT VINE.

The famous vine at Hampton Court Palace, now 139 years old, is bearing 300 bunches of grapes of the black Hambro variety, which will be ready for cutting at the end of the month for use at King Edward's table. On account of the great age of the vine, the thinning-out process was very vigorously carried out, and early in the year thousands of bunches were removed. Formerly the crop allowed to mature numbered upwards of 2,000 bunches, each averaging a pound in weight, but of late years that quantity proved more than the vine could sustain. At the present time the vine is in an exceedingly healthy condition, which is largely due to the construction of a new vine house, shutting out draughts and dust, and now the public view the vine through a glass screen instead of being allowed to enter the vinery as formerly. Both in size and colour the grapes are very fine, presenting a tempting sight. The main stem of the vine—which was planted in 1768 from a slip of a vine at Valentine's, near Ilford, Essex—is 4 ft. in circumference, and the principal branch is over 120 ft. in length. Some three years ago a shoot appeared from the main stem, about a foot from the ground level, and as the result of careful tending a vigorous cane has been obtained, which this year is bearing grapes for the first time.

"TRIAL BY JURY."

Paris hooliganism has its perverted forms of "law" to which every "Apache" is subject. On Wednesday about 20 "sachems" of gangs in every quarter of the city assembled in a cellar to try an Apache accused of giving information to the police about some of the "squaws". After long debate the accused was sentenced to "banishment", thirty francs being subscribed to carry him to Belgium. The trial over, the accused lay in wait for the "president of the court" that had tried him, a notorious Apache, and shot him dead.

LATEST ARRIVALS IN DRESDEN

up to the 5th of September 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Adams, New York, H. Angermann.
Mr. J. S. Kelly, New York, H. Angermann.
Mr. W. Aldin, Grand Rapids, H. Austria.
Miss W. Lang, Iron Menthin, H. zum goldenen Engel.
Miss M. MacBely, Iron Menthin, H. zum goldenen Engel.
Mr. R. Berndt, New York, H. Carlton.
Miss S. Tarley, London, H. Carlton.
Miss J. Brown, London, H. Carlton.
Miss L. Beddard, London, H. Carlton.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Bliss, San Francisco, H. Carlton.
Miss M. S. Clough, Boston, P. Donath.
Capt. G. Grevelink, and family, Bournemouth, P. Fricke.
Miss J. Widdfield, Toronto, P. Görnemann.
Miss F. Roberts, Toronto, P. Görnemann.
Mr. W. Jee, Berlin, P. Görnemann.
Mr. J. Sané, Berlin, P. Görnemann.
Miss D. Weber, Detroit, P. Rudeloff.
Miss E. Wright, Bristol, P. Unity.
Prof. and Mrs. S. H. Reynolds, Bristol, P. Unity.
Mr. H. Butler, London, P. Wagner.
Miss A. C. Steiner, Dubague, P. Hecht.
Miss E. Blau, Dubague, P. Hecht.